

McConnell	Roberts	Sullivan
McSally	Rounds	Thune
Moran	Rubio	Tillis
Paul	Sasse	Toomey
Perdue	Scott (SC)	Wicker
Portman	Shelby	Young
Risch	Sinema	

## NAYS—48

Baldwin	Harris	Reed
Bennet	Hassan	Romney
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Rosen
Booker	Hirono	Sanders
Brown	Jones	Schatz
Cantwell	Kaine	Schumer
Cardin	King	Shaheen
Carper	Klobuchar	Smith
Casey	Leahy	Stabenow
Collins	Markey	Tester
Coons	Menendez	Udall
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Murkowski	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warren
Feinstein	Murray	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Peters	Wyden

## NOT VOTING—2

Gardner	Scott (FL)
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The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 50, and the nays are 48. Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for adoption of this amendment, the amendment is rejected.

The amendment (No. 1558) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the title of the bill for the third time.

The bill was ordered to a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER) and the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT).

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. BLACKBURN). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 90, nays 8, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 76 Leg.]

## YEAS—90

Alexander	Duckworth	McSally
Baldwin	Durbin	Menendez
Barrasso	Enzi	Merkley
Bennet	Ernst	Moran
Blumenthal	Feinstein	Murkowski
Blunt	Fischer	Murphy
Booker	Gillibrand	Murray
Boozman	Graham	Perdue
Braun	Grassley	Peters
Brown	Harris	Portman
Burr	Hassan	Reed
Cantwell	Hawley	Risch
Capito	Heinrich	Roberts
Cardin	Hirono	Romney
Carper	Hoeben	Rosen
Casey	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Cassidy	Jones	Rubio
Collins	Kaine	Sanders
Coons	Kennedy	Schatz
Cornyn	King	Schumer
Cortez Masto	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cotton	Leahy	Shelby
Cramer	Loeffler	Sinema
Crapo	Manchin	Smith
Cruz	Markey	Stabenow
Daines	McConnell	Sullivan

Tester	Udall	Whitehouse
Thune	Van Hollen	Wicker
Tillis	Warner	Wyden
Toomey	Warren	Young

## NAYS—8

Blackburn	Lankford	Sasse
Inhofe	Lee	Scott (SC)
Johnson	Paul	

## NOT VOTING—2

Gardner	Scott (FL)
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The bill (H.R. 6201) was passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table.

The majority leader.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, we just passed the bill that came over from the House, and it is on its way to the President. It is a very important first step, which we are calling phase 2.

We continue to work on the next bill to respond to the crisis. I want to repeat again that the Senate is going to stay in session until we finish phase 3, the next bill, and send it over to the House.

Now, Republicans hope, shortly, to have a consolidated position along with the administration. Then we intend to sit down with our Democratic colleagues to see what we can agree to.

I would recommend that Senators stay around, close. Just how long it will take to get through these steps is unclear, but as everyone knows, we are moving rapidly because the situation demands it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

## MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. LANKFORD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## CORONAVIRUS

Mr. LANKFORD. Madam President, 3 months ago, no one in the country—in fact, no one in the world—had heard the term “COVID-19.” The term “coronavirus” was around, but most folks didn’t use that because it was connected to SARS or to MERS in the past.

In December of 2019, an infection started in China, and it spread rapidly through the Wuhan region. By January, there were thousands of people affected before most of the world even knew it existed. Now, almost every country in the world has infections. We have hundreds of thousands of people who have had contact with this virus, and unfortunately we have lost thousands of people worldwide.

In the United States, the numbers continue to increase as we are continuing to increase the number of people we can actually test. Fortunately, the vast majority of the people who get this virus have little to no symptoms.

It is a cold; it is a mild flu to them. But for our vulnerable populations—our elderly populations, those with heart issues, those with lung issues, smokers, diabetics—this can be a very, very serious thing.

The challenge we face in our healthcare is that every person who walks in to get tested is face to face with one of our healthcare workers, especially in rural areas of our State, who may be the only healthcare professional for that entire county. If that person—who has not been vaccinated as well because there is no vaccine yet—is not able to serve the rest of the population, that health situation becomes even worse because of diminishing care.

We, as Americans, have taken this seriously, as we should. We are paying attention. The younger population is spending time trying to get away from other individuals, to self-isolate, to self-quarantine—“social distancing” is the new term—to find some way to not be close to someone else so they don’t accidentally pass the virus on, because although the virus may be within them and they are not personally physically affected much, the effect on someone else could be pretty dramatic. So, out of respect for others, they are trying to manage that distance and be attentive to that.

There have been multiple actions from the government over the past several months. There are the travel bans we all know very much about, starting with China and now in multiple areas of the world, and lots of encouragement to limit gatherings, first to 250 and then to 50 and now to 10. Now it is a series of just keep social distancing, to make sure you are aware of that. There have been emergency declarations.

CMS has changed coverage, as recently as yesterday, dealing with issues like telehealth, making sure individuals who may have other care needs don’t have to actually go in to a healthcare professional—for their fear of who else is sitting in the waiting room—but they can get access to telehealth, which is a much needed change.

The FDA has been very aggressive in giving access to different States to do their own testing regimens.

The CDC has been active in trying to get to a point where they can get a testing system that can actually get out to the entire country. The challenge was, early on, many other countries did tests and developed tests with a high false-positive rate. The CDC was very focused on trying to get as accurate as it possibly could. That meant it took longer, and we don’t have the tests out. The tests are more accurate, but we don’t have the tests in the numbers we need at the moment we needed them, which was last week. So now we are still struggling to catch up on testing all over the country.

Multiple other labs and multiple universities are also coming on board. In

fact—it is interesting—multiple other countries are also developing their own testing processes. In the days ahead, we will be able to catch up on the testing so that any American could be able to get testing, but for now, it is limited.

In States like my State of Oklahoma, where the virus is beginning its acceleration—we were late in actually getting the virus coming to Oklahoma, but now that the virus is there, it starts to accelerate, and testing is exceptionally important to us, as it is to everyone else.

The Department of Transportation is engaged on things like waivers for hours of service to allow the movement of goods all over the country dealing with livestock and with food.

There has been a big push from just about every retailer in the country to make sure they are cleaning facilities more and being open and accessible and having hours early in the morning for those in the most vulnerable populations so they are not shopping with people who may have the virus and don't even know it.

There has been a shift around the country to encourage people to telework or to find ways to separate in their place of work.

All of these things have occurred just in the last few months. Again, 3 months ago, none of us knew this term or this virus existed. All of this is happening extremely rapidly.

Three weeks ago, Congress and the President agreed on a proposal—it was a wide bipartisan proposal—to deal with additional funding for testing, additional funding for vaccine development, additional funding for State and local departments of health to make sure they are taking care of that. My own State of Oklahoma has already received almost \$7 million to help with what is happening in our county, and we are in desperate need of those dollars to get that done.

Vaccine development is already in human trials now. It is in phase 1. It will take multiple months to get that done, but we have already begun that process. That is important to us.

The bill that was on the floor today dealt with multiple helpful things. It expands SNAP—what some people still call food stamps, but it is supplemental nutrition. It is assistance for those families. It is an expansion of that.

It also deals with unemployment insurance benefits to make sure those are staying consistent and those get extended to people who are going to need them because in the past week, unemployment has dramatically increased all over the country. In the days ahead, when we see the numbers, we will see the difference between what is happening this week versus the week before versus the week before that.

The struggle is, my phones have been filled with one other element that is in that bill, and that deals with a mandate on small businesses for sick leave. Small businesses in my State are

closed. Many retailers and restaurants—many small businesses are really struggling with how they are going to pay for this when they have no income coming in right now. They are hearing the promise of a Federal reimbursement coming to them, but they don't know when that is coming, and they are literally teetering on the edge right now. Their struggle: Please don't do something that pushes us over the edge. We need help, but we don't need a bureaucracy that is going to be slow to respond or a way that is actually going to get us some help but help that comes to us too late.

I have heard these terrifying words from multiple employers: I cannot make it with that structure. I am going to have to lay people off and hope to be able to hire them back when this all ends.

For those families who are laid off and in unemployment now, this is a very different day for them. My fear is that some of what pushed some of those individuals over the edge into unemployment was a nudge to say we are going to add one more mandate to you at your worst possible economic moment.

The first principle we should have as Congress is, do no harm. We need to step in and help those folks who need help. There are lots of ideas being batted around by the Senate and the House, from both sides of the aisle, to figure out how we can get help as rapidly as we can to as many people as we can.

This is a moment unlike what we have seen before where it is not that the economy is crashing because of some economic foundation that is not there; it is fear and panic that is global, that literally we are struggling with “what if” and the CDC and our own governments saying to employers: It would be best if you closed for a season. And they, being good citizens and good neighbors, quite frankly, are complying with that out of fear for their own business and for their own employees.

I finished my day yesterday—late last night—talking to a small business owner in Oklahoma who related to me what he is going through right now and the struggles he is having keeping the doors open. Quite frankly, he was fairly blunt with me to say: The things that are being passed in the bill tomorrow will affect me, but my competitors that are big companies—it doesn't affect them. It is already hard enough for me as a small business to compete with them, and now I have a new mandate on me that is not a mandate on them, and it makes it even harder, and I don't think I will have the cash flow to be able to make this work.

Toward the end of the conversation, he paused and literally began to cry, and he pulled himself together and said: I am having to call people and tell them “I don't have hours for you next week,” and these are people I care about.

We need to take action, but we need to take action that helps people keep their jobs, helps people stay employed, and helps us deal with the dip in the economy right now to help them pull back out. My fear is that we didn't do that just now. We might have just made it worse.

There are important things for us to do, and many of those things we are working on this week. We have to get help to as many people as we can, as fast as we can. It is my hope that the Senate will continue to stay in session—as the leader has already said and promised that it would—until we actually come to some proposals where we have wide bipartisan agreement that can get help rapidly to the people who need the help the most: those workers, those individuals who are struggling, the folks who are hourly, those folks who are waiters and waitresses, those folks who work at the coffee shop and own the coffee shop, and those folks in retail locations that are shut down. They need us to stand with them, and this is our moment to do it. Let's do it together.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

#### CORONAVIRUS

Mr. MARKEY. Madam President, I want to start my remarks by saying to the people of Massachusetts and families all across the country: Many of you are making big sacrifices—quarantining yourselves, postponing or canceling major events, dealing with closed schools and daycare. We are grateful.

Right now, our primary goal needs to be to slow the spread of this virus, and we all share in that responsibility. So we thank you for everything you are doing to keep your loved ones and everyone else's loved ones safe at this time.

We are at war with the coronavirus, and we need a massive wartime manufacturing mobilization for coronavirus testing kits and personal protective equipment for medical personnel and emergency responders. That is why, last weekend, I was the first to call on President Trump to immediately use existing authorities under the Defense Production Act to bring all of the power of the Federal Government to bear in mobilizing industry to meet this crisis. It is why I authored the Senate resolution calling on him to do so. It is why I spoke directly to Vice President PENCE yesterday to urge the administration to take this critical action, and I am glad they are doing so.

The Defense Production Act allows the Federal Government to direct supplies of critical materials and equipment that our hospitals and first responders need. It allows us to mobilize industry to expand production and gives us the power to coordinate industry to respond to this crisis. We need to fully use all of those powers that are provided under this law.